

## Harry Bates Calls Upon Labor to Demand Scrutiny of "H-2" Program

WASHINGTON.—In a statement sharply critical of the newly announced housing program of the National Housing Agency, Harry C. Bates, chairman of the American Federation of Labor's Housing Committee, demanded that the nature of the program be fully revealed and that labor be consulted in the shaping of all public housing plans.

The N.H.A. is treating the housing needs of war workers as if it were a "military secret," Chairman Bates charged, adding that the agency program has "been projected and developed behind closed doors."

Declaring that both the war and post-war implications of the new housing program are a matter of foremost public concern, Bates called upon organized labor in every community dominated by war production "to assume leadership in insisting upon the right of open public scrutiny of standards and procedures used by the N.H.A. in carrying out this so-called 'H-2' program and of full review of each locality program by a duly constituted agency of the community concerned."

### Hits N.H.A. Policy

"The National Housing Agency, which today holds a blank check of authority for writing a war housing program for any community where and as it pleases," Bates said, "is treating the housing need of the war workers of the nation and the manner of meeting this need as if it were a military secret."

"It is no secret, however, that hundreds of thousands of essential workers engaged in the most urgent war employment are forced to live in crowded, squalid, insanitary quarters, many miles away from their jobs, with no shopping, schooling and recreational facilities for their families and children."

"It is no secret that nearly seven times as much public money has been spent for plants housing machinery necessary for war production as for housing workers needed to operate the machines."

### Holds Workers Cheated

"Nor is it a secret that a major proportion of war workers and their families who depend on temporary war employment for their short-lived income has been forced to buy substandard, priority-built homes at inflated prices as a permanent encumbrance because they could find no living quarters, not even a room, for rent."

"In view of this, the true nature of the N.H.A.'s 'H-2' program, and its war as well as post-war implications, is a matter of deep public concern and of special concern to war workers for whom it is presumably intended."

Bates went on to say: "To date eligibility for war housing has been restricted to workers coming into the community from outside: a limitation long proved grossly unfair to resident workers in need of quarters within reach of their war employment. The new 'H-2' program makes workers now resident in the community eligible to occupy the homes to be built, but without establishing whether the 'resident' workers of today are the in-migrant workers of yesterday."

"This 'H-2' program is for construction of permanent homes mainly for sale to war workers. Workers buying these homes will buy dwellings of substandard wartime priority construction. They will be forced to buy these homes at inflated prices, as evidenced by the fact that the N.H.A. will officially permit the piercing of the present \$6000 ceiling when it lifts this ceiling to \$7500—an increase of 25 per cent."

"Much of the proposed construction will clearly be post-war housing for the workers purchasing it, but without the safeguards of minimum standards of space, design, structural soundness and durability so crucial to the future growth of home-building after the war."

"The N.H.A.'s housing program has been projected and developed behind closed doors. Its programs have been laid down without recourse or appeal available to anyone. Workers, for whom war housing is built, must insist upon representative consultation in the shaping of war housing plans in every locality and in the nation."

### Urges Labor to Act

"The American Federation of Labor calls upon organized labor in every community dominated by war production to assume leadership in insisting upon the right of open public scrutiny of standards and procedures used by the N.H.A. in carrying out this so-called 'H-2' program and of full review of each locality program by a duly constituted agency of the locality concerned."

## Western Post-War Prosperity Fund

LOS ANGELES.—The Joint Council of Teamsters, under the leadership of Dave Beck, has launched a drive to raise a million-dollar peace and prosperity fund to promote full employment and high national income.

The Council outlined the following five-point program:

1. To rally all southern California A.F.L. unions in support of the post-war effort.
2. To conduct a public relations and educational campaign.
3. To promote the objective of full employment by direct planning and participation with business and agricultural leaders.
4. To establish permanent, centralized co-ordination of labor-management-farmer efforts in matters of community and civic interest.
5. To obtain full co-operation from State, county and municipal governing bodies in post-war programs.

Mr. Beck said failure to create full employment after the war "would usher in a period of bitter feeling between all component parts of our industrial society" and cause needless suffering throughout the nation and throughout the world.

### ALUMINUM WORKERS DROPPED

The Aluminum Company of America has dropped more than 25,000 employees from payrolls since last year because of production cutbacks, Robert Lerner, ALCOA assistant personnel director, told a War Labor Board panel which opened hearings at Pittsburgh on wage demands from about 50,000 workers in 17 of the company's plants.

## Proposition No. 12— It Is a Menace to All Free Organizations

From Headquarters of the California State Federation of Labor

Without realizing it, the backers of the "Right of Employment" petition are seeking to establish a precedent which can boomerang against them in a terrible way. They are trying to have unions regulated by organic law. This means, plainly and simply, that once this is established for unions, what is to prevent the same regulations to apply to employers' organizations and other free organizations?

To say this is not so is to show complete ignorance or malicious oversight. The act would nullify every union contract in the State of California. The inevitable result would be that trade unions would cease to exist. If this is what the backers of the petition want, then they should come out and say so openly.

### Would Be Unbelievably Naive

It would be unbelievably naive and stupid for anyone to suffer under the delusion that such legislation would stop with trade unions only. What is to prevent a similar move to amend the Constitution so that any employer could do business with his employees without belonging to any employers' organization? Such a move would put out of existence in not too long a time the very Merchants and Manufacturers Association which is responsible for the present mess.

Time and again representatives of this organization have ranted and railed against too much governmental power, too much centralization in governmental bureaucracy and have beaten the air with their clenched fists against this usurpation of individual rights. Yet right at this moment these same people, blinded by their hatred of unions, have come out in flagrant opposition to their acclaimed policy and are asking that government have greater power conferred upon it in its jurisdiction over voluntary organizations.

If anyone thinks that it is an exaggeration to label such a measure "fascist," then it is only necessary to invite such a person's attention to the functioning of a fascist government as we have known it in Italy and Germany. One of the first steps such governments took was to abolish any and all free organizations, unions and employers' groups alike, and to place the actions of these individuals directly under the power of the state.

### The Usual Course

A move in a wrong direction is usually followed by more moves until it becomes an established procedure. If today the government is given the right to invalidate union contracts, what guarantee is there that tomorrow employers' contracts will not likewise be ripped apart, and the day following such a thing as the sanctity of the contract will be a vague and forgotten memory?

All of these reasons explain why so many employers' organizations in the State and so many far-seeing public officials have come out in open opposition to this sinister piece of law-making. Most of the people who have publicly repudiated this petition have done so, not because of their love or hatred for unionism, but because they see the sinister and menacing dangers that lurk behind such a proposal.

One would think that it would not be necessary  
(Continued on Next Page)



## Blast Anti-Labor Canard —Troops' Needs Fulfilled

WASHINGTON.—The ugly and oft-repeated canard that American troops have suffered from lack of equipment due to strikes was blasted to smithereens by two high-ranking Army generals at official press conferences arranged by the War Department.

The question put to these generals follows:

"Has there ever been an instance in which our soldiers and sailors found themselves without munitions to fight the enemy because of strikes or stoppages at home?"

The reply of the first general, an expert in military strategy who holds regular press conferences to give newspapermen background material and who, in accordance with the War Department's practice, remains anonymous although his comments may be quoted, follows:

"There has never been a case, so far as we have heard, where our men lacked ammunition due to any strike or other lag in production at home."

The same question was put to Major General Lucius D. Clay, director of materiel for the Army, at the first of a series of conferences with representatives of the labor press. He said:

"We have met every demand for munitions and supplies since the beginning of the war. We are grateful for the production effort the country has made up to the present time."

In further explanation of his statement, General Clay added:

"In production, we aim to keep at least six months ahead of operations. We endeavor to foresee all our needs that far in advance."

In other words, before American troops go into action a tremendous backlog of supplies has been prepared for them in advance so that it would be impossible for them to run out of ammunition because of any temporary strike.

Of course, that does not mean that the war production program as a whole is not affected by strikes, the military leaders pointed out. They praised the efforts of organized labor to prevent strikes and to end them quickly when local stoppages occur.

Speaking of future needs, General Clay said:

"We have enough supplies for all our present operations. But monthly production has got to be stepped up to meet the requirements of the operations ahead of us."

"As a matter of fact, we are facing in the next three months the most difficult period from a production standpoint since the war began. We know that if the workers understand the situation they will come through."

"The greatest contribution they can make in these critical months is to stay on the job or—where required by war needs—to transfer readily to more essential occupations."

## Hotel Workers Get Security Benefits

NEW YORK CITY.—Wide social security benefits are guaranteed to 27,000 hotel workers in this city as a result of a new union contract with their employers, President M. J. Obermeier, of the Hotel and Club Employees' Union, Local No. 6, announced. Workers will receive \$500 life insurance, under a group plan; twenty-six weeks' benefits in case of illness or accident, and twenty-one days' free hospitalization for union members and their families. Cost of the insurance will be borne exclusively by the employers, but the plan will be administered by the union.

The agreement resulted from negotiations conducted by Edward Mulrooney, impartial chairman for the industry; Mr. Cosgrove, representing the N. Y. Hotel Association, and Jay Rubin, President of the Hotel Trades Council, representing labor.

## GAS CUT TO 70 OCTANE

Specifications for regular gasoline are to be changed from 72 to 70 octane as another in a series of emergency measures taken to meet military demands for 100-octane aviation gasoline, Petroleum Administrator for War Harold L. Ickes announces. Military demands for 100-octane rocketed, said Ickes, because of several unexpected favorable factors: good flying weather, fewer losses of planes and crews than had been expected, decreasing resistance from enemy air fleets. As a result, United Nations' air attacks have increased and still are increasing at unprecedented rates.

## Proposition No. 12

(Continued from Page One)

to point out again the misfortunes that befell those unthinking and narrow-minded employers in Germany who thought they could play the Nazi game against the German trade unions and other workers' organizations. What happened to them is now a matter of sad history.

Will the employers of California and the mass of citizens allow themselves to be pied-pipered into the morass of nazism by the beguiling words of Proposition No. 12 and the quack remedies claimed for it by its creators, the Merchants and Manufacturers Association? Or will the employers and citizens of California benefit from the wretched experiences of their counterparts in Europe and throw off this spell of rainbow promises and VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION No. 12 IN NOVEMBER!

## WARTIME VALUES

"What! You offer me only \$1800 for this car! You're crazy—I paid \$1400 for it new."

## I.B.E.W. Indorses School For Training of Members

WASHINGTON.—The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers announced that it had established and endowed a national electronics school by arrangement with the Engineering College of Marquette University in Milwaukee.

"Through this school, President Ed J. Brown hopes that the members of his great organization will keep abreast of one of the most important technological developments of this era—that of electronics."

Brown pointed out that the electronics industry, which involves the manufacture of machines controlled by electrical "robots"—through use of photoelectric cells and vacuum tubes—has grown by leaps and bounds during the war until it is now a four-billion-dollar industry.

Military equipment of all kinds, on land, sea and air, owes its precision in large part to electronic devices. After the war, Brown predicted, electronics will open the door to undreamed-of technological progress, and union electricians are determined to play a great part in the operation of that industry.

The school at Marquette, which has high standing among the nation's universities, will get under way November 1 under the direction of the Marquette engineering faculty, with the addition of two highly-experienced men from the union's ranks as consultants.

Eight intensive 6-week courses, which are to be "all work and no play," will be offered each year, Brown explained, with 80 to 85 students per class, each to be nominated by a local union. They are to be drawn from all fields in which members work, including the railroads.

That will mean the training of over 700 men a year in the operation and maintenance of electronic equipment. In turn, they will go back to their locals as instructors to conduct further night classes, so that, on an over-all basis, 25,000 unionists can be trained for this occupation annually.

The international office of the I.B.E.W. will pay all tuition costs at Marquette, averaging \$30,000 annually. Local unions generally will pay the transportation and lodging expenses of the students.

In a letter sent out this week to all locals, President Brown and Secretary G. M. Bugniazet made it clear the program was embarked upon because of the swift transformation overnight of the electrical industry from one kind of industry to a new kind.

Electronics is now a four-billion-dollar industry. It is destined to become larger after the war. In fact, it will become the dominant part of the electrical industry.

"Electronics machines will be used everywhere for lighting, cooking, cleaning and in industrial production. These machines must be installed and maintained. They take new knowledge."

Brown added that, since the Brotherhood has the majority of the nation's skilled electricians, the industry naturally looks to this source for its craftsmen.

## YANKS IN NORMANDY GET V-MAIL

WASHINGTON.—V-mail is now flowing to and from the soldiers and sailors on the Normandy front almost as fast as it was to Allied troops in England before they breached the Atlantic Wall, the O.W.I. reports. Both Army and Navy have now, waiting in England, all the equipment necessary to establish new processing stations on the continent as soon as it becomes feasible militarily. Right now the Army is shipping its letters from the troops in Normandy back to England in ships arriving with supplies. The volume of mail has fallen off chiefly, the Army and Navy say, because the men have been too busy fighting to write home.

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## Situation of the "White Collar" Worker

(C.F.L.N.L.)—Clerical workers in California have again been pushed below the level of subsistence. The National War Labor Board has just rejected the recent proposal of the Tenth Regional Board for a \$15 a month increase over the substandard brackets established earlier this year. The ruling thus leaves California clerical workers exactly where they were when the Regional Board first came out with its brutal, cynical system of wage rates for the so-called "forgotten" white-collar worker in California. The white-collar worker in California has indeed been forgotten—by everyone but the organized labor movement.

The board's original brackets showed such incredibly low wages as 55 cents an hour for office boys and 60 cents an hour for clerks in San Francisco, with even lower rates in other areas. Rates for other office occupations followed suit. At the public hearings before the San Francisco Board held in April, the California State Federation of Labor vigorously took up the cudgels. The Federation presented a detailed brief and supported it by oral arguments to demonstrate that the board had based its brackets on data which did not reflect actual going rates. The brackets were thus wholly fictitious as a benchmark for stabilizing clerical wages. Substantial revision upwards was necessitated.

Following the hearing, the Regional Board announced a \$15 a month increase. The newspapers acclaimed the board as a Santa Claus laden with gifts for the forgotten white-collar worker. The press conveniently neglected to mention, and the Regional Board did not trouble to publicize, the fact that the original brackets were so low that the \$15 increase *did not begin* to correct the situation.

There was a joker, moreover, in the Regional Board's "samaritanship." The board did not obtain new information on going wages when it upped its first brackets. By means of statistical sleight-of-hand, it merely forced the *original* data into a different framework to rationalize the higher brackets which it knew to be necessary. The statistical manipulations were obvious. They set the stage for denial of the revisions by the National Board on the ground that "national policy had been violated."

The National Board did not exceed its province when it reproached the Regional Board for departing from instructions. On the basis of the facts as supplied by the Regional Board, the National Board was able to cut the brackets back. *The facts as supplied by the Regional Board were wrong.* The Regional Board knew as much. It could not help but know that its Santa Claus gesture would be discredited. The Regional Board therefore must assume equal responsibility with the National Board, which did not trouble to inquire into the correctness of the facts, for the cutback that has just been announced.

The California State Federation of Labor carefully evaluated the data on which the Regional Board based both the original brackets and the \$15 increase. These data were obtained from a hasty, unscientific tabulation supplied by the local Bureau of Labor Statistics. The B.L.S. tabulation was sketchy, unrepresentative, and overloaded with low rates paid in large, unorganized, non-manufacturing concerns such as banks. The "sample" covered 8000 office employees out of an estimated total of 150,000 in the San Francisco Bay Area; and 7000 clericals

in Los Angeles out of an estimated total of 300,000. At the instance of the local War Labor Board, B.L.S. had done its stuff again! The board was able to conclude that in an area where 95 cents is paid for unskilled helpers in the dominant shipbuilding industry, San Francisco clericals could command a wage of only 60 cents an hour.

The California State Federation of Labor is not permitting the matter to rest where the National Board has left it. Labor's representatives in Washington are following the situation with close and keen concern. George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer of the A.F.L., has been in constant touch with the Federation offices. The A.F.L., both locally and nationally, will do everything within its power to see justice done in the matter of the "forgotten" white-collar worker.

It is a matter for interesting speculation that the white-collar worker should be forgotten by those elements which are precisely the white-collar workers' most vociferous "exponents"—the press, the employers, and the "public members" on the War Labor Board. And it is a matter for interesting speculation that the one vigorous public force that will not permit the white-collar worker to be forgotten is precisely—the *organized labor movement*. Labor knows that the worker in the office has been used to cut the wages of the worker in overalls. Labor knows that both have to stand and work together to enjoy the fruits of their common toil. The plight of the unorganized white-collar worker is thus of paramount concern to organized workers everywhere. And the responsibility of the people who work for a living in offices to organize into unions to achieve their due and to help in the general march of the people to an American way of life becomes both urgent and immediate. As the fight being conducted by the California State Federation of Labor concretely evidences, the office workers in California have one friend on whom they can rely—labor's organized millions!

### Ninth Board Freezes Watchmakers

The Ninth Regional War Labor Board announces that the benefits of W.L.B. General Order No. 4, which permits employers of 8 or less persons to make wage increases without W.L.B. approval, have been withdrawn from jewelry stores and watch repair establishments throughout the states of Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Utah, Montana and Idaho, in order to stabilize wages paid by this industry.

"From now on, an employer in the jewelry store and watch repair industry, no matter how few employees he has, must secure board approval before he puts any wage increase into effect," Charles A. Graham, regional war labor board chairman, said. "This action was necessary after it came to the board's attention that larger dealers who are subject to the wage stabilization program were losing workers to firms employing eight or less workers and who could, therefore, make wage increases without board approval."

## Railway Clerks Hail Move For New Pact on Vacations

CINCINNATI, O.—In an editorial on the movement for "bigger and better vacations," begun by fourteen unions of non-operating railroad workers, the *Railway Clerk*, Phil E. Ziegler, editor, official organ of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, says:

"Signed only a few days after Pearl Harbor, the application of our vacation agreement from the start has been limited by the tremendous demands that the war has placed upon the railroads, and this year will see a great many more workers doing their regular eight hours a day and a lot of overtime without the rest and relaxation that they so badly need.

### Extra Pay Poor Compensation

The extra pay in lieu of vacations is poor compensation for the rest needed by railway workers who have been putting their all into their jobs day in and day out, but those employees whose services cannot be dispensed with even for one short week will carry on through the heat of summer knowing that every additional hour's labor they put in on their jobs is helping to bring the war nearer to an end.

"Despite the fact that a vacation is still a stranger to a great many railway employees and many who have enjoyed only a short acquaintance will again become strangers this year, the vacation agreement, signed December 17, 1941, is universally regarded as one of the most important improvements in railway working conditions in a decade.

"The fact that the fourteen unions that co-operated in the movement to establish vacations with pay for all classes represented by them are again joining hands to improve the existing agreement will be greeted with enthusiasm in railway labor circles.

### Longer Vacations Sought

"Machinery has already been set in motion to amend the national vacation agreement to provide vacations of 12, 15 and 18 days for all employees covered by the original agreement after one, two and three years of continuous service respectively.

"The adoption of the proposed changes will be looked forward to with eagerness by all of the affected employees."

### BARRED FROM PUBLIC TRANSPORT

The mayor of the German industrial city of Bielefeld has issued a decree forbidding "eastern" forced laborers to use the city's public transport for reasons of "security," according to an article in a German provincial newspaper reported to the O.W.I.

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### What of the Future?

From July Issue of "Labor's Monthly Survey," Published by the American Federation of Labor

Liberation of Europe is being bought at immense cost on the battlefield of France. All of us are profoundly moved by the heroism of our boys over there and the progress they have made against terrific odds. The least we can do for them is to try to prevent future wars and to preserve the essentials of freedom and opportunity here at home.

In the last month, the struggle to preserve democratic manpower controls and avoid forced labor through a national service act has been won—temporarily at least. One essential of freedom has been preserved. For W.M.C. Chairman McNutt's June 3 manpower order, urged by labor and approved also by industry, has made it possible to meet the Nation's manpower needs by democratic means. Congress recessed on June 23 without any further attempt to pass the vicious Brewster-Bailey bill.

A serious injustice, however, threatens the future opportunity of servicemen and workers in this country. The Administration's wage policy has discriminated against wage earners. It has held wages down while incomes of other groups have been allowed to advance far more. As a result, only 6 per cent of American workers today have straight time wage rates high enough to give their families a health and efficiency living standard after the war at today's price level, when industry returns to the 40-hour week.

This will vitally affect the servicemen who are now fighting to preserve freedom. For unless the present wage policy is changed, they will come home to find no jobs at incomes which will support their families at a decent living level. This will indeed be a strange welcome home to our heroes—to find that, while they were away, opportunity to earn an American standard of living has been denied them by the Administration's Little Steel wage freeze. Our present war workers and civilian workers will be in the same plight.

Average incomes of workers in private industry have increased only 58 per cent from 1939 to 1943, even though 1943 figures include all the income workers earn from long hours at overtime rates. After the war, overtime will be eliminated when industry goes back to the 40-hour week—as it must do to give jobs to all. Also, millions of workers must shift from high-paid war production jobs to lower paid civilian work. So a large part of this gain will be lost after the war unless wage rates can be increased at once.

Farmers' average income—in contrast to that of workers—has tripled from 1939 to 1943; it increased 204 per cent, from \$691 to \$2103. The war has brought a much needed increase for millions of farmers who were desperately poor.

Business men, who operate businesses that are not

incorporated, have on the average practically doubled their incomes. Their increase of 94 per cent compares with workers' increase of 58 per cent. This group of business proprietors includes the millions who own and operate small corner grocery stores or lunch counters, small dry goods or hardware stores, cleaning or repair services, and the carpenters, plumbers or other craftsmen working on their own account. Such small businessmen employ few workers and in normal times do not in general make large profits. The group also includes proprietors of larger unincorporated businesses, such as some department stores, employing many workers and making larger profits; but since the smaller firms predominate, the average income of the group is comparatively low. It rose from just under \$1600 in 1939 to about \$3100 in 1943. There were more than four million proprietors of unincorporated businesses in 1939; but wartime conditions have forced many to close their business and take jobs as employees of corporations. So today the total number is smaller.

Corporation income before taxes has more than quadrupled from 1939 to 1943 (increased 329 per cent). Two-thirds of this income has been taken by the Federal Government in taxes, but enough has been left after taxes to permit the corporations to double their pre-war net earnings. (Increase 101 per cent.) Has this tax policy allowed corporations to earn a fair income on their invested capital? Yes: Average income on net worth (after taxes) for all corporations was: In 1939—3 per cent; in 1943—5½ per cent. The big companies earn much more. Some 1400 large corporations (including 95 per cent of the Nation's largest companies) earned (after taxes) 7.9 per cent on net worth in 1939 and 10.4 per cent in 1943.

Corporation profits before taxes show ample ability to pay higher wages. Income on net worth shows the following high profits before taxes: For all corporations: In 1939, 4 per cent, and 15½ per cent in 1943. For 1400 large corporations: In 1939, 9 per cent, and 27 per cent in 1943. These 1943 average profits are very high indeed.

Take now the total profit figures for all corporations before taxes: Profits rose from \$5.3 billion in 1939 to \$22.8 billion in 1943, an increase of \$17.5 billion. It would have cost only \$7.2 billion to give all wage and small salaried workers in private industry a 10c per hour wage increase over and above what they actually received in 1943.

If the Administration wage policy had permitted such a lifting of wages, then a certain portion of this wage increase would have been taxed away from the higher income workers and returned to the Government in taxes. Such a wage increase would have lifted the incomes of the lowest income workers, and taxes would have been taken from those most able to pay. But instead wages have been frozen by the Little Steel Formula, industry has not been permitted to pay wage rates it could well afford (without raising prices), serious manpower problems have developed in low wage industries such as lumber and foundries. Thus workers are paying for the war by the dollar bills left out of their pay envelopes—anywhere from \$4 to \$7 every week according to their present work hours—which their employers could well afford to pay without any general increase in prices.

The whole country is paving the way for a post-war shortage of buying power which, unless it is remedied, will make continued full production and full employment impossible.

A full month, announces the O.P.A., is "a period of consecutive days constituting a month." Thank goodness that's finally clear.—*Cincinnati Post*.

**DEFINITION—Party convention:** A gathering at which a candidate who isn't running is selected by a meeting that hasn't opened.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

## "Privileges" Not Included In Boss's Free Speech

WASHINGTON.—An employer's right to free speech does not mean that he can slander a union or engage in an advertising campaign to defeat a union in a collective bargaining election.

These rulings were made in two significant decisions, one by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago, the other by a trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board.

The court case involved the Reliance Manufacturing Co., Huntington, W. Va., whose employees are organized by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The unanimous decision of the three judges was that the company officials violated the law and interfered with the rights of their workers to self-organization by advertising against the union in the newspapers preceding an election. It was also charged that supervisory employees carried placards urging workers to vote against the union. The court held that by such activities a company "becomes a participant in a contest to which it is not a party."

N.L.R.B. Trial Examiner J. L. Hektoen found the Kentucky Utilities Company guilty of violating the law by circulating letters attempting to smear the International Brotherhood of Electrical workers. This union won an election among the employees, but the company sought to defeat it by re-districting its divisions and re-grouping its employees. The trial examiner recommended that the N.L.R.B. order the company to cease such activities and to bargain collectively with the union.

### ANTI-LABOR MAYOR DEFEATED

JACKSON, MISS.—Organized labor won a major victory here in its battle against a union-hating administration. By a decisive majority at the municipal election last Friday, Jackson voters ousted Mayor Walter A. Scott, who had held office for 28 years, and named in his place Leland Speed, a prominent business man, who pledged a "fair deal" for "capital and labor alike." The election was held in the midst of a bitter controversy over Scott's action in ordering ouster of half the city's policemen because they exercised their legal right of joining a union—a local of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (A.F.L.). While Speed has made no promises, union leaders are confident that the police will soon be back on the job and that they will win their battle for the right to organize. Their appeal from the wholesale discharge is now pending before the newly created civil service commission.

### MUNITIONS OUTPUT MOUNTS

Free American workers in April turned out twenty times the amount of munitions produced in July, 1940, when the defense program was begun, according to a War Production Board survey. A four-year production survey showed that the munitions output, based on the average of 1943 production as 100 per cent, reached a peak in November 1943 with 118 per cent of average monthly production, and dropped to 114 in April, this year. Munitions output includes aircraft, ships, guns, ammunition, combat and motor vehicles and communication and electronic equipment.

Our Government looks ahead, say what you will. The 50,000,000 gallons of beverage alcohol the W.P.B. is going to let the distillers make in August will flow into the market just in time to help celebrate the fall of Berlin in September or thereabout. It may be too little, but it won't be too late.—*New York Times Magazine*.

"Power is ever stealing from the many to the few."—*Wendell Phillips*.



## "Weighing In" of the C.I.O. Political Action Committee

By PHILLIP PEARL, Director of A.F.L. News Service

How much weight will the C.I.O. Political Action Committee swing in the November elections?

It's hard for the public to tell because the P.A.C. is a rather tricky outfit. Already it has gone underground and left a new organization to front for it, called the National Citizens Political Action Committee.

This is in accordance with the typical Communist technique. The reason given is that unions, under the Connally-Smith Act, are forbidden to make political contributions and that therefore a new committee was necessary to raise campaign funds by voluntary contributions.

But a more practical reason is apparent. That one is to take the C.I.O. name out of the organization's title. The Communist stooges behind the P.A.C. are canny enough to realize that the initials C.I.O. are enough to give any outfit a black eye.

Confirmation is provided by a recent survey conducted by the Gallup Poll. We don't always hold with the accuracy of this poll, but we believe in this case their conclusions were right, said conclusions being that a majority of the people in this country would be inclined to vote against, instead of for, candidates who bear the C.I.O. label.

### An Emergency Call

Right in line with these asseverations, we'd like to relate a significant incident. The newspapers recently emphasized the fact that the mayor of a New England city, who was indorsed by the C.I.O., won the Democratic nomination for governor of this state.

The morning after the votes were tabulated and these newspaper stories appeared, the official in question telephoned to A.F.L. headquarters in Washington. He sounded very disturbed. He said he wanted to make it clear that he was not a C.I.O. candidate. He indicated that he did not believe the C.I.O. indorsement had been of much help to him and might turn out to be a boomerang. He urgently sought to be assured that the circumstance would not cost him the votes of A.F.L. workers in his state, who are much more numerous than the C.I.O. Since his relations with the A.F.L. have always been friendly and co-operative, the candidate's fears were groundless.

We decided to investigate the matter more closely to find out a little more about why the mayor was so deeply disturbed. We discovered that every candidate for Congressional nomination in his state who was indorsed by the C.I.O. had been defeated in the primaries. We also discovered that in the one clear-cut contest between opposing candidates—one indorsed by the A.F.L. and the other by the C.I.O.—the one approved by the A.F.L. had won.

No wonder those seeking public office are inclined to get the jitters when indorsed by the C.I.O.!

Let us cite an additional factor: Curiously enough, reactionary writers and newspapers are the ones who emphasize the C.I.O.'s political activities most strongly. Why? Do you suppose for a moment that they're trying to advertise the C.I.O. or its political aims? The answer is obvious. They figure a C.I.O. indorsement is the strongest campaign argument against a candidate.

### Full of Sound and Fury

Now we come to the real root of the question. In order to determine how much weight the C.I.O. Political Action Committee will swing in the elections, we must first find out how much it is doing.

This was the question that occurred to a top writer for *PM*, New York City's liberal tabloid, whose editorial and political policies are very much in line with those of the C.I.O.

The reporter investigated the matter carefully and wrote an honest and blunt report. In effect, he said the C.I.O. Political Action Committee was merely shadow-boxing. The only activities he could dis-

## Takes Up Argentina Labor Man's Case

The American Federation of Labor last week denounced the action of the Farrell-Peron government of Argentina in imprisoning Juan Antonio Solari, one of the most articulate and aggressive advocates of democracy and free trade unionism in that country. Word of Solari's incarceration reached Washington a few days ago.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, asserted that the jailing of Solari constituted "further evidence of the dangerous character of the regime which is now administering the political affairs in Argentina."

Secretary-Treasurer George Meany pointed out that "this routine of imprisoning labor leaders and progressive thinkers follows the same pattern and technique used by Hitler to shackle and then destroy labor unions and democracy in Germany."

The condemnation of the Argentine action by the American Federation of Labor will be the lead story in the next issue of the *Noticiero Obrero Norteamericano*, the A.F.L.'s Spanish-language clip-sheet, which is issued semi-monthly and distributed to labor unions and the labor press as well as the general press and prominent persons throughout Latin America.

### President Green's Letter

The text of President Green's letter to Mr. Hull follows:

"I have just learned with a feeling of profound regret that Juan Antonio Solari, an outstanding leader of Argentine who visited with us last year, has been arrested and imprisoned. Mr. Solari made many friends among the men and women of labor in the United States during his visit.

"It is difficult to understand why such an outstanding representative of the people in Argentina should be arrested. We interpret such action as further evidence of the dangerous character of the regime which is now administering the political affairs of Argentina. The members of the American Federation of Labor, numbering approximately seven million, cannot believe that Mr. Solari's arrest and imprisonment reflects the real feeling of organized labor and the progressive forces in Argentina.

cover were getting out releases to the press, printing pamphlets for the guidance of campaign workers, and making a lot of noise for publicity purposes.

This story hit the P.A.C. where it hurt the most. As a result, one of the leading figures in the P.A.C., formerly employed by a government agency, started a feud with the reporter. It is a fair deduction that the P.A.C. boys would not have been so peeved by the story unless it were true.

Summing up the evidence, we must conclude that the P.A.C. is putting on an act rather than action—an act full of "sound and fury, signifying nothing."

Naturally, if President Roosevelt is re-elected the C.I.O. will loudly claim all the credit. But if the President is elected to a fourth term, it will be in spite of rather than because of the C.I.O.'s help.

As for candidates for lesser office, they are likely to find that the benison of the C.I.O. in 1944, as in former years, will turn out to be the kiss of death.

### NEW ONE FOR AIR FIELDS

At some of the air fields in the Great Plains region airplanes now land on turf of a new buffalo grass developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture scientists. At one time buffalo grass was the principal range grass. It makes a turf that stands up under heavy duty and for that reason is good for airfields and cantonments. A superior strain of the grass has been developed at Hays, Kans., and the seed crop last year of the improved strain, known as Selection 1-i (one-eye), amounted to 5000 pounds. This seed was distributed to the public for increase and to the military organizations.

"I will be grateful to you and your Department if you will secure information regarding the circumstances which surrounded the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Solari in Argentina and if you will advise me as to his status and the charges made against him which resulted in his arrest and imprisonment."

### Secretary Meany's Remarks

The text of Mr. Meany's remarks follows:

"Organized labor in North and South America is justified in looking askance at this action of the Argentine government, inasmuch as this routine of imprisoning labor leaders and progressive thinkers follows the same pattern and technique used by Hitler to shackle and then destroy labor unions and democracy in Germany. Too many times in the last decade has it been demonstrated that the economic and social policies of one nation can have far-reaching effects upon the economic and social conditions of other countries. As in the early days of Hitler's rise to power, the American Federation of Labor which foresaw what the Nazis were attempting to do in Germany, so today can labor see what road those now in control of the Argentine government wish to follow."

Prior to Mr. Solari's election as a deputy in the National Congress of Argentina, he had followed a career in journalism. He was elected to the National Congress in 1932, 1936 and 1940 and was holding office at the time of the dissolution of the Congress in 1943.

In 1942, he became chairman of a congressional committee to investigate anti-Argentine activity, and unearthed a great deal of material concerning fascist influence and activity in Argentina.

While a member of the Congress, although not a labor man himself, he played a leading role in formulating legislation for the protection of workers with respect to wages, housing and general improvement in working conditions.

In the fall of 1943, he made a trip to the United States, where he visited various war centers throughout the country. During his visit, he was received by outstanding civic and labor leaders who were very much impressed with his ability.

### New Survey of Nation's Foot Ills

A nationwide survey of chiropodists, just completed by the National Association of Chiropodists, reveals a great increase in foot ills of all types, especially of fungus infection (Athlete's Foot). This is attributed to wartime conditions, more people on their feet longer hours and failure to employ preventive methods.

Questionnaires were sent to all chiropodists in the United States to determine the state of the nation's foot health, in order to take any action necessary to counteract dangerous trends. Dr. William J. Stickel, executive secretary of the National Association of Chiropodists, states: "This is probably the first comprehensive survey ever made of the status of foot health throughout the country. Undertaken as a service to the nation by the association, it is further evidence that members of the chiropody profession have taken their rightful place alongside the physicians and dentists of America in protecting and improving the public health."

The results of chiropodists' reports in the survey emphasize the increasing necessity for greater care and precaution on the part of both adults and children to keep feet healthy.

A sailor home on leave consulted a doctor about a sore throat. After an inspection, the doctor said: "You had better try gargling with salt and water." "What again!" said the sailor. "I've been torpedoeed three times."



## Reconversion: Nelson Beats Brass Hats

WASHINGTON.—Amid growing concern in labor circles throughout the nation over the impact of production cutbacks and the danger of widespread post-war unemployment, official Washington staged a dramatic row over reconversion plans with victory going to the proponents of immediate action.

Despite the combined opposition of military leaders, whose attitude seems to be that no post-war preparations should be undertaken until the last shot is fired, War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson won his point—which is that reconversion to civilian production be permitted by the government wherever and whenever it will not interfere with requirements of the war program.

Fighting from a sickbed with the support of the American Federation of Labor and its representative on the W.P.B., Vice-Chairman Joseph E. Keenan, Mr. Nelson obtained a decision from War Mobilization Director Byrnes to go ahead with the beginning of his program. Parts of it, however, were ordered postponed until August 15 to placate the military authorities.

Production of a wide variety of aluminum ware for civilian use was made possible for the first time since 1942 under the first order issued by Mr. Nelson under the new plan. Aluminum and magnesium, of which surplus quantities are available, were released for civilian purposes provided that manufacturing processes do not require manpower, facilities or other materials needed for war needs.

Much of the opposition to the Nelson plan came from big business interests now fully occupied with war contracts, who feared that some of their smaller competitors would get the "jump" on them if they were allowed to reconvert for civilian production now. These big business spokesmen took the position that all competitors in an industry should start reconverting at the same time and on an equal

footing. This would mean that plants whose war contracts are cancelled would have to remain idle until the war ends, thus aggravating unemployment.

Despite the fact that cutbacks are increasing monthly and more than four million workers may be thrown out of war jobs by the end of the year, even if the war is not over by then, War and Navy Department chiefs issued gloomy statements insisting war production is not up to schedule. They showed sharp resistance to any plan for releasing materials or manpower for civilian production—at least at this time.

Meanwhile, union leaders in various industries and sections of the country began bombarding government and industry with specific demands for immediate action to stave off a post-war industrial collapse.

On the West Coast, Dave Beck launched a drive to raise a million dollars among union groups to stimulate public interest and co-operation in assuring post-war prosperity.

In Washington, Harvey W. Brown, President of the International Association of Machinists, appeared before a Congressional committee with a plan for easing cutbacks in the aircraft industry and preserving jobs in that industry when the war ends.

The A.F.L. Metal Trades Department submitted to the War Production Board a detailed program for gradual reduction of shipbuilding activity, when the time arrives, in order to cushion the shock of sudden shutdowns.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, showing wise foresight, endowed a school of electronics at Marquette University to teach members of their unions the tricks of a new industry which promises to offer many job opportunities when peace comes.

## Union Labor Party Will Meet Tomorrow Night

The Union Labor party will hold a meeting in the Labor Temple tomorrow (Saturday) evening, at which time it is announced that officers will be elected and a constitution and by-laws will be presented for consideration.

### DRIVERS URGED TO CUT MOTORS

Bus and truck drivers have again been asked by O.D.T. to cooperate in conserving gasoline by turning off their motors when not in use, Director J. Monroe Johnson announces. Pointing out the civilians restricted in gasoline usage resent seeing a bus or truck standing in a terminal with motor idling, Johnson emphasized that in summertime there is no valid reason for this.

## Labor Board Frees A.F.L. From C.I.O. "Raid" Pledge

WASHINGTON.—The National War Labor Board has informed the American Federation of Labor that the Congress of Industrial Organizations had "repudiated and violated" a "no-raiding" pledge made to the board and to the A.F.L. in the plants of the International Harvester Company.

In consequence, the N.W.L.B. held that the A.F.L. was released from its commitment made in March, 1942, not to raid the membership of Harvester Company plants where the C.I.O. was exclusive bargaining agent and had contracts.

Although the A.F.L. had requested the labor board to deprive the C.I.O. farm equipment workers' union of its maintenance of membership agreement at the Farmall plant at Rock Island, Ill., the board refrained from going that far. However, the A.F.L. interpreted the decision to mean that the maintenance of membership clauses granted the C.I.O. "in six of the International Harvester plants is now null and void."

The labor board announcement took the form of a letter from Chairman W. H. Davis to David Sigman, A.F.L. organizer in Milwaukee.



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## Scharrenberg Report on Bay Area Employment

The total number of employed civilians in the San Francisco Bay industrial area rose from 552,500 in April 1940 to more than 864,000 in December 1943, and then declined to approximately 835,000 in the spring of this year, announces Paul Scharrenberg, director of Industrial Relations, on the basis of compilations completed by the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement.

The figures include wage and salary workers, employers, own-account workers and unpaid family workers.

The rise of more than 50 per cent in the employed civilian working force of the area in the past four years reflects chiefly unprecedented increases in manufacturing, transportation and government employment.

The number of persons employed in manufacturing rose from 114,400 in April 1940 to 335,100 in June 1943, receded to 332,100 in December 1943, and dropped to 306,200 in May 1944. The shipbuilding industry was responsible for the major portion of the rise to June 1943 and also for the subsequent decline.

The current level in manufacturing is approximately 170 per cent above April 1940. Manufacturing accounted for about 21 per cent of total employment in 1940; today manufacturing represents approximately 37 per cent.

The number of government employees—federal, state and local—more than doubled in the past four years. The increase to a current level of around 116,000 from 51,500 in April 1940 was due chiefly to the rapid rise in the number of civilian workers in federal military establishments such as navy yards, air depots, quartermaster depots, ports of embarkation, hospitals and also in federal government offices.

An increase of 31 per cent occurred in the number of persons attached to the transportation, communication and utilities group, from 59,500 in April 1940 to a current level of around 78,000.

The number of employed women in the labor force of the San Francisco Bay industrial area rose from 152,000 in April 1940 to 279,000 last June, a gain of more than 80 per cent. During the past year there have been further increases in the female labor force and it is estimated that at present around 300,000 women are at work in the area, double the pre-war number.

Women constituted 27½ per cent of all employed workers in 1940. Today they represent approximately 35 per cent.

Including the unemployed, the total labor force of the San Francisco Bay industrial area increased from 640,000 in 1940 to approximately 870,000 last fall, and is now around 840,000.

### PACKERS HAULED UP

CHICAGO.—Three of the nation's largest packers—Armour, Swift and Wilson—are charged with violation of O.P.A. regulations in criminal complaints filed in Federal court here this week. The specific charge—the basis of scores of counts—is that these firms compelled retailers to accept unsaleable products in order to obtain choice meat cuts. To break even, it is asserted, retailers were compelled to charge "black market" prices.



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## New Plan for Payment of Unemployment Insurance

SACRAMENTO.—Plans were completed this week for a new, decentralized system of paying unemployment insurance through local Department of Employment offices in California, effecting far-flung economies in administration of the unemployment insurance program, paving the way for handling a heavy post-war claims load, and speeding up payment of checks to workers.

This announcement was made by James G. Bryant, Chief of the Division of Public Employment Offices and Benefit Payments, Department of Employment, who for the past several months has been perfecting procedures to effectuate the new system on September 6.

By paying insurance through local offices, Bryant said, claimants will receive payments approximately nine days sooner than under the present system, in which the claimant certifies to a week of unemployment, and then awaits the arrival of a check through the mails from the headquarters office of the Department in Sacramento.

Under the new system, the claimant will be paid by the local office representative immediately on certification to a week of unemployment, Bryant pointed out.

The new plans, he added also will tighten up controls on the assessment of disqualifications against claimants who allegedly are not entitled to receive unemployment insurance.

California, said Bryant, is the first state to inaugurate this method of paying unemployment insurance benefits, and the step was taken, he said, as a part of the Department's plans to handle the estimated heavy post-war claims load with no delay in payment of insurance to the worker when the insurance is due and payable, and no jobs are offered.

"Inauguration of the system at this time," Bryant said, "will give us an opportunity to have it working properly for the post-war load we expect. We have worked out the plan with a labor-management committee, and it has been approved heartily, both by representatives of labor and representatives of business.

"During the expected peak claims load, the new system is expected to save at least \$15,000 a week in postage alone. Instead of mailing each individual claimant a check, we will mail them in bulk to our employment offices, where they will be distributed when the claimant certifies to unemployment. The plan also will effect other operational economies."

## S. F. Labor Council Communication

The San Francisco Labor Council this week forwarded a communication to each of its affiliated unions in relation to the opening of the campaign against the so-called "Right of Employment" measure, which will appear on the November ballot.

In its communication the Council refers to and quotes from the program which has been set up to combat the proposal by the California State Federation of Labor, and urges the local unions to give it their support. The communication, in its entirety, should be read at the meeting of every local union.

In the minutes of the Labor Council, appearing elsewhere in this issue, will be found the report made to that body by its executive committee in relation to the campaign against the anti-labor measure and the Council's participation therein. Read this report.

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IN THE NOVEMBER ELECTION

### RAISE PENCIL WORKERS' WAGES

The W.L.B. has unanimously approved an allowance under the Little Steel formula averaging 8.4 cents per hour for approximately 500 factory and office employees of the Eberhard Faber Pencil Company, Brooklyn, New York. The employees' council is bargaining agent.

### ON FURLOUGH, SEEK WAR JOBS

Thousands of men from camps all over the country are putting in their leave working in war production, according to reports just received by W.M.C. In the last thirty days, over 4000 have held jobs in Chicago plants. The Northern California area U.S.E.S. offices placed 6100 soldiers and sailors in various war activities in May and June. In Wisconsin, every day approximately 1200 servicemen find war work of some kind. Seven hundred and eighty-seven soldiers and sailors accepted emergency jobs in food processing in Oklahoma last month.

## Report on California's Unemployment Insurance

"Preliminary Report of the Senate Interim Committee on Unemployment Insurance" is the title of a 32-page booklet which has just been issued, and pertaining to a subject of great interest to the workers of this State.

Senator John F. Shelley of San Francisco is chairman of the committee making this report, and the "Contents" of the booklet are given as follows:

I—Employment and Unemployment Conditions in California, Present Conditions, Post-war Conditions, Problems of Post-war Unemployment (Solvency of the fund, prompt payment of benefits, adequacy of the Appeals Division, public employment service, interstate cooperation in unemployment insurance).

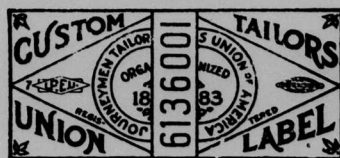
II—Solvency of the California Unemployment Insurance Fund, Present Condition of the Fund, Post-war Condition of the Fund (balance in the fund, amount of post-war liability), Nature of Post-war Liability, Desirability of War Risk Contributions (war risk contributions in other states, war risk contributions in California, public reaction to war risk contributions).

III—Conclusions, Appendices A, B, C, D and E.

### AUSTRALIAN MANPOWER SHORTAGE

A shortage of 35,000 workers in Australian high priority industries was reported by War Organization Minister John Dedman, according to the Australian News Bureau. With food demands of Allied services increasing rapidly, efforts to overcome manpower shortages in food production industries had not been totally successful, the report said.

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## U. S. Survey Report on Lengthening of Work Time

A survey begun by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, gives strong support to organized labor's opposition to lengthening of working hours beyond standards set by modern trade union practice.

Lengthened work hours usually result in increased absenteeism and more on-the-job injuries, the bureau disclosed in an article written by Max D. Kossoris in the Monthly Labor Review.

Kossoris pointed out that when the work week is lengthened under the pressure for maximum output in war time, factories may obtain greatly increased output for brief periods, but over extended periods long working schedules do not necessarily yield the greatest output.

"Absenteeism increases, injuries occur more frequently and hourly efficiency declines until the total output from long hours of work may be actually less than could be obtained under a shorter working schedule," Kossoris said.

Citing results of a survey made by B.L.S. in six metal-working plants, Kossoris related that in one engine manufacturing plant there was little difference in absenteeism rates under a 5 and 6-day week so long as the daily hours were limited to 8, but when the work day went up to 9½ hours, even though the 5-day week was restored, absenteeism went up.

When an additional 9½-hour day was added to the week, still greater absenteeism resulted, particularly on Saturday.

Kossoris also reported that in general, and over an extended period of time, workers produced less per hour of work when the schedule was raised above 40 hours per week. He pointed out, however, that while the hourly output was apt to decline on a longer work schedule, this decline is balanced by the larger weekly output resulting from the longer time put in on the job.

In one foundry where workers were put on piece rates when the hours were cut by eliminating Saturday work, the hourly efficiency of the group rose 30 per cent. The total output under 52 hours on piece rates was greater than it had been under 63 hours on time rates. The men retained on straight hourly rates showed no increase in efficiency under shorter hours.

If the apple crop is up to average this year there may not be enough jugs to hold it.—Cincinnati Post.

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## Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY  
President of Typographical Union No. 21

Lloyd Nesbit, in a letter arriving from the Union Printers Home on Monday, says he was given the regular three-month checkup on Thursday of last week and was delighted when he was informed that the examination showed a general improvement, X-ray, bloodcount, heartbeat, all checking satisfactory. Lloyd tells of attending a gathering in the sanitarium last week when entertainment was provided and refreshments served. They were then addressed by Superintendent Hamilton, who stated that he and Matron Hamilton were on this occasion bidding farewell to the Home residents. The party was attended by Mrs. Charles P. Howard and Mrs. Littlejohn of the Woman's Auxiliary. Clippings from the Colorado Springs Gazette of April 21, sent us by W. K. Rutter, announce that Superintendent and Matron Hamilton had submitted their resignations to President Woodruff Randolph. Hamilton stated he did not know who his successor would be, but stated "there was an unconfirmed report" that Dowell Patterson, who filled this office for three months in 1938, would be appointed. A member of the War Price and Rationing Board in Colorado Springs, Hamilton said the many friends they had made in that city, and the excellent climate, would perhaps influence them in remaining in that locality.

The Lansberry family is represented on most of the fighting fronts in this global war. Charles Lansberry learns that his son, Sergeant Jack Lansberry, a member of Turlock Typographical Union, is serving in China, as radar engineer with the B-29's. He has two and a half years' service in the Army. Sergeant Luke Lansberry of the Rotary Colorprint, who was wounded in the Marshalls, was in the invasion of Saipan and in the recent landing on Tinian. He is with the Marines. Private Maurice Lansberry of the New Mission News chapel writes from "Somewhere New Mission News chapel writes from 'Somewhere in France,' having served three and a half years in the Army, with the Combat Engineers.

That Jesse A. Morse, member of the Chronicle chapel until his retirement last year, is enjoying his visit at Spokane, Wash., with his son-in-law and daughter. Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Jones, is evidenced by a letter received this week by Secretary MacLeod. Mr. Jones is traveling commercial agent for the Railway Express Agency in that district, and Jesse's letter describes all the points of interest he visited while on a trip with his children which covered most of Washington, Idaho and Montana.

J. H. Fitzgarrald of the Intertype Corporation spent last week in and around Fresno. He reports the wintry weather we have been experiencing in San Francisco has not affected the San Joaquin Valley, and that the weather there is as hot as it is generally reported to be at this time of the year.

Lester Rose of Stockton Typographical Union was a visitor at headquarters last Monday. Many members of the Typographical Union have taken on work which is in no way related to printing since war was declared in order to assist in the all-out effort to defeat our enemies. To our knowledge, however, "Les" has gone further afield than any of our members. He is chauffeuring a tugboat on San Francisco Bay and the Sacramento river.

Among those now enjoying two-week vacations at the Examiner are Roy Donovan, George Maguire and Howard Glover of the machine room, and T. C. Zieger of the ad room.

Luke Alvord of the Call-Bulletin chapel until retiring three years ago, has been confined at Potrero

Hospital since the first of the month. On Saturday last he underwent an operation on his throat for abscesses, and at last report on Tuesday he was said to be resting nicely.

Dennis J. O'Dea of the Examiner chapel, who was last reported as soldiering with the Army in Colorado, has sent a new address to Chairman Whiting (Postmaster New York, June 5), which probably indicates he has embarked for overseas duty.

Helen Hubbard of the Daily Menu chapel returned to work this week, her health fully recovered, after more than a week's absence.

James C. Ramsey, retired member formerly of the Call-Bulletin chapel, writes from Agua Caliente. He says he is living with a vineyardist on a ranch overlooking the Valley of the Moon. Jim says he is watching his step, as his host is also a mortician.

E. L. Simpson of the Schwabacher-Frey chapel and wife are vacationing this week in Los Angeles.

Charles Gallagher, who left this jurisdiction some years ago when the Racing Form was removed to Los Angeles, and has been with that organization until recently, has been visiting friends in this city the past ten days. Charlie says he has just about decided he will remain in the Bay area.

Resigning the chairmanship of the Recorder day side this month, John Sheehan decided he could now take a vacation. Killing two birds with one stone, he started his time off last Monday by entering a hospital for a minor operation, and will spend the balance taking a much needed rest.

A. J. Cuthbertson of the Stark-Rath chapel last week resigned his position and drew a traveler on Wednesday. He stated he was moving his family to southern California and will make his home in Glenwood. "Andy" has been a continuous member in this jurisdiction for more than twenty years.

Manuel Lombardero of the Crocker-Union chapel is spending his vacation at home, caring for Mrs. Lombardero, who underwent an operation on July 7, and was returned home this week. She is recovering nicely, reports Manuel.

### News Chapel Notes — By L. L. Heagney

Ventilation, sore subject of numerous chapel meetings looks to be in for a very thorough airing. The ventilation committee met with Editor Clarvoe and Business Manager Houser last week, told them plainly there has been too much sickness among composing room personnel, and suggested a course of action. Both gentlemen agreed as to the first and on the second were emphatic in promising to follow out the committee's suggestions. Members of that committee are Harry Cross, Eddie O'Rourke, Lou Henno and C. W. Abbott.

For several days electricians were busy renewing signal lights. The old wires had reached that precarious condition that when an operator tried to signal for a machinist more'n likely he'd hear Hirohito say "Seuse it, pliss!"

Prices are skyhigh in the towns around Port Hueneme. Jack Bengston complains bitterly. This naval station, close to Santa Barbara, houses up into the thousands of Navy personnel, he writes, besides nearby camps are filled with Army men, and of course the usual has happened—scarcity and a rise. Milk, Jack relates, is 15 cents a glass (small glass at that); hamburger sandwich, 35 to 50 cents. And hamburger steak, \$2! It's Jack's private opinion publicly expressed that uniformed men are being taken for a sleigh ride, and he doesn't enjoy playing the role of sucker.

These are happy days for Mrs. Ina Rickard, our former proofreader. Reason: Ensign Charles M. Snyder, grandson, is temporarily stationed here while awaiting his ship and visits her every day. And another grandson, Lieut. (j.g.) Steven O. Snyder, and bride, are expected any day from Florida. The ensign, she relates, received an engineering degree from University of Southern California, the Navy later sending him to Columbia to study. The lieutenant graduated from University of Utah, the Navy subsequently sending him to study at Northwestern. He saw action in the North Atlantic, Africa, and Central and South America.

A paper without a masthead, Lester Brewster volunteered as he glanced over "Inside the News," "reminds me somehow of a chicken without feathers. Just why, I wonder, doesn't Editor Abbott hoist his pennant?"

Coming back from his vacation, full of pep, Jerry Wright was pained to see half a dozen holding a

chapel meeting over track results. However, it broke up mighty quickly when Jerry joined 'em and tried to raise a quarter apiece so he could buy a trout or a salmon to wave in front of the fellers who haven't had a vacation and need an ocean breeze. "Always remember," Charley Cornelius asserted, "that the guy who watches the clock will remain a hired hand." "In the Pacific," pointed out that old sea dog, Chuck Adams, "the Navy sends a task force to do a chore. But on a chore here they have to force 'em to do the task." "Maybe you've noticed," Bob May put in his oar, "that since Jerry Allen got transferred to the dayside his motto seems to be 'Push.' " "Why not?" retorted Bill Gobin. "It's on the front door." "That new sub," Senor Uribe observed a trifle cautiously, "seems a bit vague, not to say ticklish, on the point system." "Ticklish? Yep, if you point at his ribs," agreed Jay Palmiter.

They claim Clarence Bossler is truthful, still one begins to doubt after hearing him tell that Eddie ("Walkie-Talkie") O'Rourke, after selling his San Leandro house and finding a box of corn plasters in the shack he moved into, immediately used his last coupon to buy a pair of tight shoes.

"Well, fellows," Harvey Bell announced genially, "I'm on the wagon." "Since when?" demanded Eddie Haefer. "Since this morning," Harvey elaborated. "Gee! too bad. I wanted to buy you a scotch when we get through work." "Fine!" Bell backed up quickly. "I'll go on the wagon tomorrow."

### Woman's Auxiliary No. 21 to S.F.T.U. No. 21

By Louise A. Abbott

The object of this Auxiliary is to promote sociability and advance the use of the Union Label. If you are eligible, avail yourself of the opportunity to belong to this fine organization. Contact Secretary Myrtle L. Bardsley, Graystone 5879.

President J. Ann McLeod promises something interesting for our next meeting. Watch this column for details.

The many inquiring friends of our treasurer, Mable A. Skinner, will be glad to hear that she is much improved.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Donelin will spend part of their vacation in Carmel, the rest with their daughter, son-in-law and grandson, Mr. and Mrs. William Welding and William Jr., at Millbrae.

Mrs. Clara Wheeler of Chico will spend the month of August with her daughter, Mrs. Don Brill.

A recent happy houseful at the Cliff Smiths were Mrs. William A. Durker, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Durker Jr., William A. and James R. Durker, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Mason and Ethel May Mason, all of the Bay region and respectively mother, brother, twin nephews, sister and niece of Mrs. Smith.

While the majority of our members are engaged in employment outside the home, they still find time for war activities. Red Cross, Victory gardens and home canning are foremost these days. Keep up the good work and remember our slogan, "Spend Union-Earned Money for Union Label Products and Union Services."

### Golf News — By Fred N. Leach

Plans are rapidly maturing for the Sixth Annual Tournament and dinner, which is scheduled for Sunday, August 27, at Richmond Golf Club, just a short trip across the Bay.

Tickets for the dinner are printed and will be on sale at Sunday's July tourney at Sharp Park. They will be on sale for only 14 days, for on the 14th of August a definite and final return must be made to the Richmond Golf Club steward. After August 14 no tickets will be available to anyone—there just won't be any. Already your secretary has reservations for fifty-two tickets. We are limited to one hundred dinners this year because of war-time restrictions on food, etc. That leaves only forty-eight tickets for those of you who want to attend and haven't reserved your tickets. If you want tickets, be sure to contact the secretary at 235 Twenty-fifth avenue, San Francisco, Bayview 0793, or see him at the tournament on Sunday at Sharp Park, when he will have tickets on sale.

With the debt limit hiked to a quarter of a trillion, a remark like "thanks a million" seems as ungracious as a nickel tip.—"Senator Soaper."

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## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

President Randolph has appointed the following delegates to serve on the laws committee of the Grand Rapids convention: Carl Berreitter, chairman, Chicago, No. 16; Joseph Ulichny, Hazelton, No. 401; Lee O. Whitsett, Oklahoma City, No. 283; Charles Lyon, Lynn, No. 120; James H. Campbell, Detroit, No. 18; Duncan C. Ross, San Francisco, Mailers No. 18; Paul A. Clark, Jamestown, No. 205. Delegate Ross will be the first Mailer delegate appointed member of Laws Committee since the appointment of James R. Martin (then president of Boston union) some thirty years ago.

Some Mailers have a fondness for international unions. The convention of the M.T.D.U. will convene on August 16 in Grand Rapids. The convention of the "International Mailers' Union" will convene on August 28 in Grand Rapids. The convention of the International Typographical Union will convene at Grand Rapids on August 19. Delegates to M.T.D.U. (if not in arrears) are eligible to seats as delegates in the I.T.U. convention. Seventeen delegates have been elected to the M.T.D.U. convention. While thirteen ("lucky 13"—probably) have been elected to the "International Mailers' Union" convention. The history of both these two international Mailer union conventions have shown their officers and certain "big shot" floor leaders make the "official slate" and the delegates, with rare exceptions of a lone dissenter, vote "Yes—Yes" for the official program. Followed by lone dissenters finally being whipped into line, either by the "official steam roller" or bought off with promises of a "political job," which quite often failed to materialize, by the old "soothing syrup," that is, the time not being "opportune"; but that we, the "big shots," still have him in mind for promotion, if and when "a spot" is open. Secretary-treasurer, M.T.D.U., is also secretary, International Mailers' Union. H. B. Allison of Indianapolis is delegate to M.T.D.U. and "M.I.U." Also, Sam Wax, of Philadelphia; also J. Kinberger, of Terre Haute, and M. L. Bateman, Fort Worth, Texas. There's no official record of either of these two international mailer unions ever having secured as good scales or working conditions obtained by mailer unions affiliated with the I.T.U. only. And it's pure humbug on the part of certain mailer politicians to lead misguided mailers to believe an M.T.D.U. or an "M.I.U." could furnish working mailers with the benefits derived from affiliation with the I.T.U.

Joseph Steele, former apprentice, *Examiner*, but now in Maritime service, brother of Fred Steele of No. 18, was a last week's visitor. . . . Barney Frank, *Examiner* chapel, left this week for Denver to assume management of a liquor firm of a near relative, now deceased. . . . Presley Mallory, veteran circulation manager, *Call-Bulletin*, who died last Saturday, was well and favorably known to many members of Mailers' Union No. 18.

### EMERGENCY TREATMENT NEEDED

At a boarding house a guest was sawing away at the sinewy knee-joint of a roast chicken leg. At last, waving an arm toward a bottle of sauce on the table, near the landlady's elbow, he said: "Pass the liniment, please, Mrs. McPherson. This seagull has rheumatism."

## LUXOR CABS

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## A.F.L. Union Label Trades Department Announces Winners in Nationwide Victory Recipe-Menu Contest

WASHINGTON.—Winners in the nation-wide Victory Recipe-Menu contest conducted by the A.F.L. Union Label Trades Department have been announced here by I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the department.

Secretary Ornburn said that the contest was most popular and pointed out it was cited in the Congressional Record as a notable contribution to the home front. He added that it asked for a list of all the day's meals so as to determine that they included the basic 7 food groups which should be eaten daily for good health.

### 5 Win First Prizes

The five winners of the first prizes, a \$50 War Bond each, were: Miss Sarah M. Warteki, Cincinnati, Ohio (no ration point recipe); Miss Dorothy Goudek, Milwaukee, Wis. (low ration point); Mrs. Clarence Voges, Medford Hillside, Mass. (a quick-cooking recipe); Mrs. Margaret M. Morris, Garrett Park, Md. (a foreign dish), and Mrs. Martin Stockey, Virginia, Minn. (a new food).

### 58 Other Winners

The following were awarded the next prize of a \$25 War Bond each: Mrs. Andrew J. Devlin, North Troy, N. Y.; Mrs. E. L. Rudeseal, Avondale Estates, Ga.; Mrs. W. C. Morrison, Pleasant Lake, Ind.; Mrs. Elton Brechbill, Missoula, Mont.; Mrs. Harvey O. Erickson, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; Mrs. Mary Sossong, Scranton, Pa.; Mrs. Frederick D. Bowes, Harrisburg, Pa.; Mrs. Richard Ikelman, Pueblo Colo.; Miss Margaret Stanley, St. Joseph, Mo.; Mrs. Raymond Parsons, Sacramento, Calif., and Mrs.

Irene C. Alsaker, Omaha, Nebr.

The next prize of \$5 in War Stamps was awarded to 40 contestants, eight in each recipe group. In addition, 18 entries received honorable mention which brought each author \$1 in War Stamps.

The judges and the Union Label Trades Department call attention to the fact that 31 states were represented among the winners.

### Booklet of Winning Recipes

The thousands of recipes submitted were examined by a panel of the following judges, each a nationally known authority: Miss Melva B. Bakkie, national director, American Red Cross Nutrition Service; Miss Edith M. Barber, New York *Evening Sun* and author of Edith Barber's Cookbook; Miss Neil Clausen, president, American Dietetic Association; Miss Ida Jean Kain, author of syndicated column and lecturer; Dr. Louise Stanley, internationally known chief of the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1923-43; Mrs. Herman H. Lowe, president, American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor, and Dr. Mark Graubard in charge of Labor in Nutrition, War Food Administration.

In response to popular interest, the Union Label Trades Department plans to issue soon in booklet form, for free distribution, all the winning recipes—well seasoned with some valuable wartime food information. Requests for this booklet are already coming in from all over the country.

The contest received the full co-operation of the Nutrition Programs Branch of the War Food Administration.

## Note to Unions: Absentee Ballots for Servicemen

Unions desiring to aid their members in the armed forces in securing absentee ballots for voting in the November election are advised to get in touch with Labor Council Delegate Thomas White of Warehousemen's Union No. 860 (GARfield 1074).

At last week's meeting of the Labor Council, Delegate White presented samples of the postcards which have been prepared by the committee of which he is a member, and which cards, on being forwarded to service members, will give them the procedure for making application for an absentee ballot. These cards can be secured in quantities, through the committee, by the various unions. Delegate White, who has been very active in attempting to bring about registration of all eligible voters for the November election, will explain the method for obtaining and using the postcards to any union official desiring further information.

### EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN GAINS

WASHINGTON.—Employment of women reached an all-time high of 18,180,000 in June, the Bureau of the Census reports. Influx of women students into the labor force between May and June raised the total number of women employed 710,000 above the total for May and 100,000 above the record peak established in July, 1944.

### FOOD GERM DESTROYER

A germ destroyer for food was recently demonstrated at the Institute of Food Technologists' meeting in Chicago. Boxes of flour were fed into a new electronic machine, the Megatherm, to show its ability to destroy germs in packaged foods. A high frequency field induces heat inside the package, thus sterilizing its contents and killing spoilage organisms.

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# S. F. Labor Council

Secretary's Office and Headquarters:  
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street (Room 214)  
Headquarters Phone Market 6304

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

## Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, July 21, 1944.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present, except President Shelley, who was excused.

**Approval of Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

**Credentials**—Blacksmiths No. 168—Frank Mullen. Elevator Constructors No. 8—Harry A. Milton, Homer Weidenbach. Plumbers No. 442—George W. Kyne, Henry C. Shoemaker, Thomas E. Feeley, L. F. Murphy, A. G. Nagel. Operating Engineers No. 64—Carl Davidson, James Fait, Fred Fegan, Claude Fitch, Joe Moreno, Al Riddell, Keven Walsh, Fred Wheeler. Waitresses No. 48—Frankie Behan, Marguerite Finkenbinder, Elizabeth Kelley, Monte Montgomery, Gussie Nottingham, Hazel O'Brien, Lucille O'Donnell, Odella Snyder, Jackie (MacFarlane) Walsh, Margaret Werth. Referred to organizing committee.

**Report of the Organizing Committee**—(Meeting held Friday, July 21.) Called to order at 7:30 p. m. The following were examined and having been found to possess the necessary qualifications, your committee recommends that they be seated as delegates to the Council: Dry Dock, Marine Waysmen, Stage Riggers and Helpers No. 2116—George A. Hayward. Electrical Workers No. 6—Merritt Snyder. Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Iola Clark. Recommendation adopted.

**Communications**—Filed: From the family of our late brother, William Steinkamp, acknowledging our expression of sympathy. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of our letter and resolution regarding a monument to the freedom-loving peoples of Europe. The following acknowledged receipt of our letter of June 28th attaching copies of two resolutions, one having to do with defining a post-war program and the other with the matter of urban redevelopment: Supervisor Chester R. MacPhee; Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14; Coopers No. 65; Shipfitters No. 9; Newspaper and Periodical Vendors and Distributors No. 468; Barbers No. 148; Teamsters' Joint Executive Council No. 7; C. J. Haggerty, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, stating that labor is facing the most serious campaign that it has ever faced in California, and asking our co-operation in seeing that labor will cast the largest vote in the November election. Weekly News Letter from the California State Federation of Labor dated July 19. Window Cleaners No. 44, stating that John Van Oosten and T. Gorrebeek have been appointed to serve on their "Right to Employment Campaign" committee.

**Donations:** To Red Cross: Millinery Workers No. 40, \$149.73 (which completes their collection for the Red Cross). Right to Employment Campaign: Window Cleaners No. 44, \$50.

**Bills** were presented, approved by the trustees and ordered paid.

**Request Complied With:** Automotive Warehousemen No. 241, asking that the M.R.C. Roller Bearing Company be removed from the Council's "We Do Not Patronize" list.

**Referred to the Secretary:** Letter from Congressman Rolph, stating that Senator James E. Murray, chairman of the Special Committee to Study Problems of American Small Business, will be in San

Francisco at the St. Francis hotel on Sunday, July 30.

**Referred to the Executive Committee:** Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, asking strike sanction against the Cathedral Apartments, since no agreement has yet been reached with Mr. Funston. Musicians No. 6, asking the co-operation of the Council in seeing that no labor broadcasts be made over KROW and KSFO as they are on the Unfair List of this local.

**Report of the Executive Committee**—(Meeting held Monday, July 17.) Called to order at 8 p. m. In the matter of the "Right of Employment" amendment which will appear on the ballot at the November election, this legislation is sponsored by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of the City of Los Angeles and is qualified to be placed on the ballot through the circulation of an initiative petition throughout the State of California. Your executive committee in dealing with this matter had before it Neil Haggerty, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor. Brother Haggerty outlined the program which will be conducted by the California State Federation of Labor to bring about the defeat of this unholy measure. The Federation has set up three principles, as follows: (1) Each union is asked to contribute the sum of \$1 per member to help defray the expenses that will be involved in fighting the anti-victory proposal. (2) Every local union and central labor council is requested to establish immediately a campaign committee that will begin at once to co-ordinate its efforts and plans to defeat this attack on freedom. (3) Every local union must see to it that each of its members who is qualified to vote become a registered voter. The deadline is September 28, and no local union should tolerate a slacker on its rolls. Your committee recommends the adoption of the Federation's program and requests all the affiliated unions to send their donations through the office of this Council, 75 per cent of which will be forwarded to the State Federation of Labor and 25 per cent to be kept to be used by a local committee set up by this Council. Meeting adjourned at 9:15 p. m. Motion, that action on this matter be postponed for one week and made a special order of business on next Friday night and that unions be notified to have their delegates present; motion lost; motion to adopt carried.

Secretary O'Connell announced that the next meeting of the business agents of the various organizations with the business agents of the Building Trades Council, at which the State Department of Employment will give lectures on the Unemployment Insurance Law, will be held at the San Francisco Building Trades Temple, next Friday, July 28, beginning at 1:30 and lasting to 3:30 p. m. There will be meetings each Friday following—August 4, 11 and 18—the place to be announced before each meeting.

**New Business**—The Registration and Legislation Committee have distributed in the hall copies of what is known as the "California War Voter's Ballot Application," a card which has been prepared for those serving in the armed forces so that they may send it in to the Secretary of State as soon as possible. The organizations print the name of the local union who is sending the card out and see that the men get the cards as soon as possible. These cards can be obtained at a reasonable rate if the local organization affiliated with the Council will correspond with the office of Mr. Ted White (Garfield 1074) and let him know how many are needed. A small amount at \$8.20 per thousand can be secured by a small organization, and Brother White asked the co-operation of the local unions right away. In the event the member was not registered, but has since passed that age, that party can write to the Secretary of State and receive a blank to fill in so that he or she may then register.

**Reports of Unions**—Delegate May of Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—Asked that the Council join in the memory of the men who were killed in the recent disaster at Port Chicago, California, many of whom were members of labor organizations; the executive committee of the California State Federation of Labor favored the holding of a convention of many unions, but owing to the lack of transpor-

## Submit Plans to Stagger Cutbacks in Shipyards

WASHINGTON.—Unions in the shipbuilding industry submitted a far-reaching, long-range program to the War Production Board for handling cutbacks in ship construction when such reductions eventually are ordered. The A.F.L. Metal Trades Department played a major role in drafting the program.

Union leaders made it clear they do not anticipate any sharp cutbacks in the immediate future, but they formulated the program as a "preparedness" move to ease the shock when the letdown comes and keep unemployment at a minimum.

First point on the program called for a reallocation of shipbuilding contracts when cuts become imminent, so as to maintain a manpower balance throughout the country. This would avoid a shutdown of some yards while others still have a heavy backlog of contracts to fill.

Also, the W.P.B. would co-ordinate the shipbuilding contracts of the Maritime Commission, Army and Navy so as to have them expire on a "stagger" basis, instead of all at one time, as has happened heretofore because of lack of consultation between the agencies.

Point No. 2 calls for elimination first of the "graveyard" shift in the yards when labor forces must be pruned, and after that of the second shift. These have been the least productive "tricks." Workers would be redistributed to the regular day shift. Where hours are longer than 8 a day they would be reduced.

Finally, as cutbacks still become deeper, weekly hours would be lowered to the prewar 40-hour level. Thus the impact of the cutbacks would be gradual and serious unemployment resulting from overnight cancellations of production would be avoided.

The program is to be laid before the W.P.B.'s Production Executive Committee, which is the final authority on policy relating to cutbacks.

## Shasta Power Line in Operation

The Government's Shasta sub-station-Oroville transmission line was placed in operation last Monday, the final step in the delivery of Shasta Dam power to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

The line has been leased to the company for \$75,000 a year and will be maintained and operated as part of the company's transmission system.

Built by the Government, the line is seventy-five miles in length between the P. G. and E. Pit River and Feather River transmission systems, said James B. Black, company president. It represents an investment of approximately \$1,250,000.

Foreign names are the least of the troubles of the newscaster in Berlin. Whether it be Dnepropetrovsk or Cassino or Cherbourg that falls, he pronounces it "unimportant."—*Senator Soaper.*

tation and hotel accommodations they thought it not feasible to hold it at this time.

Motion made and seconded that when we adjourn we do so in respect to the memory of our late Brother William Steinkamp, delegate from the Bartenders' Union, Local No. 41; and all those who lost their lives at Port Chicago; motion carried.

Receipts, \$1609.73; disbursements, \$457.63.

Meeting adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.



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## Child Labor Law Violations Exposed in New York

NEW YORK CITY.—More than one-half the boys and girls under 18 years of age employed last summer in the six industries covered by minimum wage orders—hotels, restaurants, laundries, beauty services, cleaning and dyeing and confectionery establishments—were working in violation of some section of the Labor Law, according to a report issued by the Division of Women, Child Labor and Minimum Wage, New York State Department of Labor.

Although figures on the number of children currently employed in vacation jobs were not available, Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi said that much more would be done this summer to reduce illegal child labor, which has been increasing in the State each year since the war began.

An office has been established in Monticello, from which inspectors will be sent throughout the resort area in the Catskills, to investigate conditions under which children are working, said Mr. Corsi. Increased enforcement of the law by a special child labor staff, and rigid prosecution of prohibited employment of children under 14 are promised.

"In addition, we have called on all the mayors of cities in the state to co-operate with the Department of Labor, and have been promised full co-operation from civic institutions, especially women's organizations and churches," Mr. Corsi said.

One 12-year-old girl was found working 21 hours a week as a governess in an upstate hotel, receiving no cash wages. Another 13-year-old was employed as a table waitress in a hotel, working a full 42-hour week, with no cash wages. Two 11-year-olds were delivery girls in New York City laundries. Some young people were handling laundry machinery and operating elevators, jobs so hazardous in nature that they are expressly forbidden for youngsters by the Labor Law.

## Two Radio Announcements "The Freedom of Small Business"

KPO-NBC Friday, July 28, 7:45 to 8 p. m. PWT.—The speaker for this program will be Frederick A. Virkus, chairman of Conference of America Small Business Organizations. This organization is composed of representatives from trade associations, the Chamber of Commerce and other small business organizations. It is opposed to government control of business. Mr. Virkus will present case viewpoint as opposed to Senate bill No. 1913, a small business bill which was discussed by Senator Murray and Maury Maverick, head of Smaller War Plants Corporation, on the NBC network June 16th.

## Chicago Round Table

The role of labor in politics, and particularly in the 1944 presidential campaigns, will be explored when the "University of Chicago Round Table" speakers answer the question, "Should Labor Unions Aim for Political Power?" Sunday, July 30, KPO 9 to 9:30 a. m. PWT. Participants will be J. Raymond Walsh, director of research for the C.I.O.; Raleigh W. Stone, of the school of business of the University of Chicago; Phil Hanna, Chicago Daily News columnist; Stephen M. Corey, professor of educational psychology, University of Chicago; J. Donald Kingsley, professor of government, Antioch College. Stone, Kingsley and Corey will participate in a round table discussion following five-minute talks for and against the proposal by the other speakers.

And we are still of the opinion that a considerable portion of "juvenile delinquency" (and some not so "juvenile"), could be properly attended to if a few fathers and mothers would take occasion to make a stroll down Market street and some adjoining thoroughfares around the hours following midnight—then act with, and upon, their progeny as befitting the occasion. And it shouldn't cost the State or the city a cent.

Are YOU and the  
Members of YOUR FAMILY  
REGISTERED VOTERS  
FOR THE NOVEMBER ELECTION?

## AUSTRALIA'S REVERSE LEND-LEASE

A total of 110,000 pounds, or \$357,000,000—almost 20 per cent of its total war expenditure—was spent by Australia for reciprocal lend-lease goods for the American forces between July 1, 1943, and June 30, 1944, the Australian News Bureau reports.

## WORK CLOTHING OUTPUT RAISED

Manufacturers of work clothing are required to make during at least 90 per cent of the amount of work clothing made in the third quarter of 1942 during each quarter from now on under a new order issued by W.P.B. Approximately 4,915,000 dozen items of work clothing were produced in the base period, says W.P.B. Included in the last of items are men's and boys' dungarees, bib overalls, work shirts, work pants and jackets.

## Victims of Port Chicago Blast Mourned by Labor

Between three and four hundred sailors and numerous others were killed in the terrible blast at Port Chicago. These people gave their lives in behalf of the war and can properly be listed as war casualties.

Ceremonies in memory of the Merchant Marine servicemen and the others were conducted at Port Chicago by the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. C. J. Haggerty, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, was one of the principal speakers, together with Mayor Lapham and others who were present. All of them paid glowing tribute to the sacrifices made by the members of the armed forces, the Merchant Marine, and labor in general, and pointed out that such a sacrifice, horrible as it was, in the long run will not have been in vain.

Throughout the ranks of labor, the victims of this life-taking explosion are being mourned just as deeply as by those who were more closely related to them. Labor's response has been to increase its activities all along the line to make up for the loss of manpower and the property damage created by the blast.

The California State Federation of Labor is conveying its sympathy, through its secretary, to the relatives and dependents of the victims of the blast and wishes them to know that in this great tragedy they do not stand alone. Such tragedies are shared by the millions of workers in the ranks of organized labor everywhere.

## Merit Award to Ryan for Longshoremen's War Aid

PHILADELPHIA.—The Navy awarded a Certificate of Merit here to Joseph P. Ryan, international president of the Longshoremen's Association.

The award was made during special ceremonies held in the Adelphia Hotel at a dinner highlighting a two-day session of the executive board of the I.L.A., which was attended by more than 200 men representing shipping interests along the Atlantic seaboard, as well as high ranking Army and Navy personnel.

Commander S. E. Mittler, of Washington, D. C., representing Admiral Ben Moreel, chief of the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks, made the award to Mr. Ryan.

Commander Mittler praised the work of Mr. Ryan in helping to organize the Navy Seabees by recruiting specialists in dock installations and other mechanical fields.

Paul Baker, vice-president of the I.L.A. in charge of the Atlantic Coast District, praised the work of the organization in furnishing statistical material in the founding of the Seabees.

Naval and military authorities agreed that the union has done a magnificent job in loading the thousands of ships that have embarked for the war zones from East Coast ports. They said the union has given the government full co-operation and has religiously refrained from strikes.

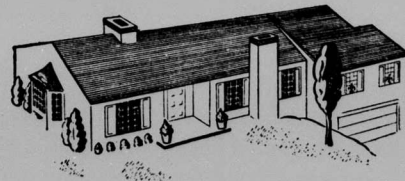
## JAILS LABOR INVESTIGATOR

NEW YORK CITY.—A Workers' Defense League representative was arrested and fined \$35 in municipal court in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., on a charge of "vagrancy" and later held 24 hours in jail for investigation by Chief Deputy Sheriff Robert H. Clark of Broward County, recently during a W.D.L. probe of alleged violation of workers' rights in Broward county. Ft. Lauderdale police arrested the W.D.L. representative in the Negro residential district of the city while he was interviewing Negroes who had previously been arrested on vagrancy charges by Sheriff Clark and fined without trial for refusing to pick beans. The W.D.L. investigation is continuing and is throwing new light on this southern practice of enforcing labor. The W.D.L. plans to take appropriate action against this procedure when its investigation is completed, it was announced at the league's headquarters here.

## MADE SURE OF HIS

Man (leaning out train window): "Here, boy, take this 50 cents and get me a sandwich; get yourself one with the change." Boy (returning just as train is pulling out, chewing wildly on a ham on white): "Here's your quarter, mister. They only had one sandwich."

## Home Loan Advice



Before buying a home, consult The San Francisco Bank.  
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SEVEN OFFICES—EACH A COMPLETE BANK



## Civil Liberties Still Well Protected, Report Finds

NEW YORK CITY (I.L.N.S.)—In an annual review of the state of civil liberties, released by the American Civil Liberties Union in an 80-page pamphlet entitled "In Defense of Our Liberties," the union asserts that "more issues of civil liberty have arisen from the conflicts in our democracy than from the war itself," which has maintained "the extraordinary and unexpected record of the first two years in freedom of debate and dissent on all public issues."

The review points out that in the field of democratic struggle "marked advances have been made under the impact of the professed aims of the war, particularly in meeting the claims of racial minorities."

### Advances Are Cited

As evidence, the report cites the repeal of the Chinese exclusion act, the Supreme Court decision opening up the exclusive white democratic primaries in the south, the "rising strength of the movement to abolish the poll tax," increased support of the civil rights of the Mexican American minority of three and one-half million, and the "growing public awareness of the evils of an expanding anti-Semitism."

The union maintains that although the anti-poll tax bill failed in Congress, the movement to abolish it is "too strong to be resisted." The support of the Fair Employment Practice Committee by Congress is noted as an encouraging development, together with the efforts of employers and unions to minimize discrimination against Negroes.

Second only to race relations, the union cites as a major issue during the year the right to vote, involved not only in the Supreme Court white primary case and the poll tax, but in the soldiers' vote bill and legislative restraints on the right of trade unions to contribute to political campaigns.

### Japanese Exclusion Hit

Among issues arising "directly out of war controls," the report characterizes as the "most catastrophic" the continued exclusion of the entire population of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast and their detention in relocation centers. Refuting the argument that military necessity can any longer be invoked "when all danger of invasion is past," the union promises further contests in the courts to challenge exclusion and detention, noting that two critical test cases are before the U. S. Supreme Court for argument in the fall.

Propheying that the effects of evacuation will not be removed for many years, the report holds that "no possible redress can ever compensate for the tragic toll of human and material losses suffered by so many thousands of our fellow citizens."

The report concludes that the "survey may be regarded as overly optimistic in view of the enormous war-time powers exercised by the government, the wholesale charges of bureaucratic domination, the impending threat of civilian and post-war military conscription and the uncertainties both of a presidential election year and the upset conditions consequent upon the not unlikely conclusion of the war within the next year."

But the union cites the "plain factual record" to justify its conclusions, stating that "it is evident that three years of war have not essentially impaired the guarantees of the Bill of Rights and that stronger

foundations have been put under the extension of those rights."

The conclusions were verified, according to the review, by returns from correspondents in 29 states in May who "almost uniformly reported unlimited freedom of debate and dissent on issues of the war and peace," but cited as "alarming" the increase in race tensions affecting Negroes, Jews and Japanese Americans.

Reliance for the future can be placed, according to the review, on the "spirit and power of the pro-democratic forces in the United States, the quick resistance to every threat of our liberties, and the expanding international concept of civil liberties."

## Forecast Army of Jobless Unless Reconversion Begins

WASHINGTON.—Unless a more intelligent and effective program is developed to dovetail reconversion with production cutbacks, America will have an army of four million unemployed on its hands at the end of this year, even if the war against Germany and Japan is still going on.

This is the ominous prediction of Boris Shishkin, A.F.L. economist, based upon "known factors" in the production program. He declared the estimates were "conservative" rather than exaggerated.

Cutbacks already are being ordered at the rate of about twenty a week and the rate is due to climb in the next few months. Instead of a labor shortage, surpluses of manpower are bound to develop, Shishkin said.

Meanwhile, efforts of War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson to authorize the start of a reconversion program with labor and materials not needed for the war effort are being stalemated by the War and Navy Departments. The short-sighted policy of the military leaders appears to be to refuse permission for any preparations for peace until the last shot in the war is fired.

American Federation of Labor leaders are throwing their full support behind Mr. Nelson's program which now offers the only hope of averting widespread unemployment should the war end suddenly.

## N. Y. Labor Law As Aid To Peace in Industry

NEW YORK CITY.—Effectiveness of the State Labor Relations Act in promoting friendly relations between workers and employers in the seven years of its operation was emphasized in a report made public on the anniversary of the passage of the act.

The board processed 11,298 labor-dispute cases since its establishment, affecting 480,000 workers in various trades and industries, the report said. Three hundred and three of these cases were pending on June 30, 1944.

Of the 11,298 cases, in 4508 or 39 per cent, employers were charged with unfair labor practices. The remaining 6790 were petitions filed by unions and employers requesting investigation and certification of collective bargaining representatives.

Almost 9 out of every 10 cases before the board were adjusted through friendly settlement, withdrawal or dismissal without the necessity of formal hearing. An additional 3 per cent were adjusted amicably by the parties after the board had authorized formal hearing. In only 279 of the unfair labor practice cases did the board find it necessary to issue cease and desist orders.

The report stressed "the healthful trend reflected by the continued increase in the number of petitions for elections to test employees' choice of bargaining representatives in contrast to the decreasing number of charges of unfair labor practice against employers." The proportion of election petitions to all cases filed with the board has risen from 52 per cent in 1938 and 63 per cent in 1942 to 76 per cent in 1943, or an average of 61 per cent during the entire 7-year period.

"The will of the people is the only legitimate foundation of any government, and to protect its free expression should be our first object."—Thomas Jefferson.

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## "We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to not this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.  
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.  
American Distributing Company.  
Austin Studio, 833 Market.  
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.  
Becker Distributing Company.  
Bruener, John, Company.  
B & G Sandwich Shops.  
California Watch Case Company.  
Chan Quon, photo engraver, 680 Clay.  
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.

Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.)

Drake Cleaners and Dyers.  
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.  
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.  
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.  
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.  
Goldstone Bros. Manufacturers of overalls and working men's clothing.

Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.  
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.  
Navaleet Seed Company, 423 Market.  
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.  
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.  
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.  
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.

Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.  
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.  
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.  
Sloane, W. & J.  
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.  
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.  
Standard Oil Company.  
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.  
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.  
Swift & Co.

*Time* and *Life* (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.  
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.  
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.

Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

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